

The Last Resolution of the
Most Christian King,
 Relation to a General PEACE; and the present Mis-
 erable Estate of **HUNGARIA** and the

EMPIRE:
 Contained in a Memorial Given in, unto the
ESTATES of the **EMPIRE** Assembled at

R A T I S B O N N E

The 26th of July 1683.

By the Count of **CRECY** Plenipotentiary there
 from his said Christian Majesty.

*Translated from the French Printed Copy by a sure Hand, and
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THE Count of *Crecy* Plenipotentiary for the most Christian King
 at the Diet of *Ratisbonne*, answering by his Majesties Order to the
 Proposition that was made him the 21th of July, in the Name of
 the Imperial Commission and in the behalf of the Emperor, by *Monsieur*
 his Commissioner, finds himself Oblig'd to avouch that his Majesty having re-
 ceived almost at the same time, the Proposal and Writing, which had been
 communicated to this Diet by the Dictatorship, the Fourth of this Month,
 under the Name of the Commission Imperial, has extremely admir'd at the
 variance, and almost incompatible Contradiction of the two Writings,
 which he has been very much trubl'd to apprehend, that being so near so
 great misfortuns wherewith the Emperor's Estates have been threaten'd for
 this

this long while since, and with which they are already at the point of being overwhelm'd as the Proposal of *Monsieur* the Commissary alledges, the Emperors Ministers should by a Writing so far distant from all Accommodation as is the Decree of the Imperial Commission, bring into dispute all that has been for so long time transacted in the Conferences at *Nimwegen*, resume the same Difficulties which they have been Oblig'd to abandon, and which have been determin'd after a method the most uncontrollable, that could be observ'd among Sovereign Princes; think to make it appear, that they did his Majesty a favour in not demanding Damages while they despoil him of all that he possesses by virtue of the Treaties of *Munster* and *Nimwegen*, and openly demonstrate a Design to kindle a new War in the Empire, instead of managing their Affairs to the best advantage, and Resisting their Forces against the Infidels.

In a word, ought it not to seem very strange, that in one of these two Writings that appeared almost at one and the same time, there should be an acknowledgement of standing in a Pressing and most indispensable necessity of the speedy Assistance of the Princes and Estates of the Empire against the Inundation of the *Ottoman* Arms, and that in the other there should be nothing of argument left forgotten to retain and employ in the very Heart of the Empire, all the Forces of the same Princes and the same Estates, and to set them by the Ear one against the other?

It is an Easie thing to make a judgment of this so surprising Variety; For that we cannot attribute the Confession which *Monsieur* the Commissary makes in his Proposal, of the Extremity to which the Emperors Affairs are reduc'd, but to the always too Faithful and too sincere Providence of a pressing necessity; and the haughty menaces of the Decree of the Imperial Commission, but to the Humor of the *Spanish* Ministers, who inspire them, and the Entire Devotion which the Emperors Minister's are Oblig'd to have for a Forraign and distant Nation, which never lays to Heart the loss of *Hungary* nor the Calamities of *Germany*, and which would have the continual Sacrifice which they make of the Interests of *Germany* to be look'd upon as a mark of its Grandeur and Puissance. But tho upon consideration onely in its self of the Proposal which *Monsieur* the Commissioner had in charge to make, there is no Person who may not see how little of reason it contains, and how little it is to be regarded. Nevertheless as his Majesty is resolv'd not to let any opportunity pass of giving the Estates of the Empire the marks of his good Intentions, he would have them also call to mind, that it is now some Eight Months ago, when foreseeing well, that the Court of *Vienna's* abandoning themselves to the Counsels of *Spain* would draw upon it all those misfortunes, wherewith *Hungary* is at present afflicted, he apply'd for remedy all those condescensions which in reason might be expected from him to reconcile his Differences with the Empire. 'Tis well known, that he was at the beginning willing to have reduc'd all his pretensions to the onely Possession of what he enjoy'd the First of *August*, 1681. And that of *Strasburgh* and its dependencies on this side the *Rhine*. And that he Offer'd to renounce expressly all his other

other pretensions, what ever Titles he had or might recover for the time to come.

It is also to be observ'd, that since the expiration of the time which he had given for the acceptance of his Offers, he would not take any advantage of the ill Condition of the Affairs of the Empire, and the Easy Opportunity which he had to enter *Germany* (had it been no more than the suffrages of the Electors, and other well affected Princes) and to remove those Oppositions which others made to the Establishment of Peace.

His Majesty had reason to promise to himself, that after the Electoral Colledge had concluded, that there could be nothing determin'd upon more advantageous for the welfare and Security of the Empire, than a speedy accommodation with his Majesty, even upon the Terms which he had propos'd, therefore that the Court of *Vienna* would so much the sooner conform to the judgment of so many Electors and Princes, so providently prudent and Zealous for their Country, that while he acted nothing contrary to the good will and liking of the most Interested, he should thereby Re-unite the whole Empire in the defence of the Territories and Estates which belong to it. Nevertheless that Court wholly Govern'd by the Counsels of the *Spaniards*, and preferring them before the Electors and Princes of the Empire, has rather chosen to leave part of his Forces in the Empire, to satisfy the Fantastical humors of *Spain*, than receive the Offers which several Electors and Princes made him of their Forces for his own Defence; and to neglect the care of his Frontiers next to the *Turks*, than desist from that design which he had of declaring War against his Majesty Upon this prospect it is, that that Court has always laboured, by the Credit which it has with several Princes, and by certain Intrigues, which are but too well known, to prevent the Concurrence of those Princes to the Establishment of the Peace, and has also been at greater expences in Negotiations to all the Princes of *Europe*, to engage them in Leagues with that Court against *France*, then in Warlike Ammunitions and Preparations to put his Armies and Fortresses in a condition to make a just and vigorous Resistance, when they should be Assail'd.

In regard therefore that his Majesty has so many proofs of the Evil Intentions of the Imperial Ministers, and that he is well assured, that that Court shall no sooner have patch'd up a Dishonourable Peace with the *Turks*, which it has been a long time labouring to accomplish, and which perhaps, it might more easily have obtained, if the meanness of the Offers had not caused the Infidells to conceive greater hopes of winning far more considerable advantages by Force, but that they will pursue their Enmity against *France*; His Majesty should be wanting, according to all the rules of prudence in what he owes to his Allies, as also to the welfare of his Crown, If he should enter into any Engagement with the Emperor, as he proposes; rather he Declares the contrary, and that he will reserve to himself the same Liberty which he has hitherto adhered to, to take such measures as shall be most agreeable to the Justice of his Rights, and his Obligations to his Allies.

But

But yet to let all *Europe* see how highly his Generosity is sensible of the Deplorable Condition, into which the vast Projects of the Court of *Venna*, have reduc'd the Affairs of Christendom, and to the end he may contribute as much as lyes in him, as well toward an Establishment of a good correspondence with the Empire, as also to Re-*unite* all the Dominions that compose it, for the Publick Defence, his Majesty Declares, that he will not only upon this consideration forgo all his damages which of right he may lay claim to, for all his Extraordinary Expences which the Leagues fram'd against him by the Intrigues of the House of *Austria*, have Oblig'd him to disburse, and to content himself with the same Conditions formerly offer'd; But also, because he will not give the Princes and Estates of the Empire any cause to disquiet themselves, he is contented to agree to a Truce of Thirty years upon the same Conditions which have been propos'd on his part for a definitive accommodation, during which time there may be Opportunity sufficient, peaceably to find out the means of bringing it to pass.

But in regard his Majesty is resolv'd not to be long delay'd in uncertainty, he has given Order to the Count of *Crecy* to Declare in his behalf, that he revokes from henceforth all the Offers which he made for the welfare and Advantage of Christendom, if they are not accepted by the Estates of the Empire, and the Treaty be not concluded and Sign'd by the End of *August* next: And to Declare that all the Miseries that shall affl^{ict} Christendom for the future shall be imputed only to those that refuse Offers so advantageous to the Empire. Given at *Ratisbonne*, July the 26th 1683.

The Count of *CRECY*.

FINIS.

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